



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.
J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javaasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende. Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Official moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.
J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. IV.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1815.

[NO. 181.]

Notice

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor will hold a **LEVEE** at the Government House, on Monday the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock.

Gentlemen desirous of having a private Audience after the Levee, will be pleased to deliver their names the day previously to Captain DALGAIRNS, Aid-de-Camp.

J. DALGAIRNS,
Aid-de-Camp.

BATAVIA, 8th August, 1815.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a quantity of **COFFEE**, deliverable at Indramayo, will be exposed to sale by Public Auction at the Government Stores at Batavia, on the 1st day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the following

CONDITIONS.

The **COFFEE** to be sold for Silver Money or Treasury Notes.

10 per cent on the Amount of the Purchase Money to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder within one Month afterwards, on penalty of forfeiting the Purchase and the Deposit.

The Purchasers however will be entitled to the accommodation of Store Room, at their own risk, but without charge, for three months from the day of Sale.

The Purchasers to be at the expence of clearing out the Lots from the Store-houses, and the Goods, as usual, to be subject to the regular duty on exportation.

Musters of the Coffee may be seen at any time between the 15th proximo and the day of Sale, on application to the Commercial Committee or to the Inspector of Coffee Culture.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, July 29, 1815.

Advertentie.

HIJERNEVENS wordt bekend gemaakt, dat een hoeveelheid **KOFFY**, leeverbaar te Indramayo, Publiek zal Verkogt worden in de Gouvernements Pakhuizen te Batavia, op primo September aanstaande, ten 10 uren voor de middag, op de volgende

VOORWAARDEN.

De Verkoop zal geschieden voor Zilvergeld of Tresaurie-noten.

Een tiende der Koopschat zal tydens de Verkoop, en het overige binnen een Maand naa dezelve betaald worden, op verbeurte van de gekogte **KOFFY** en het gedeponeerde Geld.

De Kopers zullen van Pakhuizen voorzien worden, voor hun Risiko, doch zonder betaling, voor den tyd van drie Maanden naa de Verkoop.

De Kopers zullen de onkosten dragen van het afhaalen der gekogte Koffy Bonen, welke by uitvoer, aan de gewoone gerechtigheeden onderhevig zijn.

Monsters der **KOFFY** kunnen naa den 15de der volgende Maand gezien worden by het Kommercieel Kommitte en den Inspecteur der Koffy Culture.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van 't Gouv^t.

Batavia den 29ste July 1815.

GENERAL Meeting at the **HARMONIC SOCIETY**, on Tuesday the 15th August, 1815, at half past six o'clock in the afternoon.

J. C. BAUD, Sec.

ALGEMEENE Vergadering der Heeren Leeden van de **SOCIETEIT DE HARMONIE**, op Dingsdag, den 15 Augustus 1815, des avonds ten half zeven uren.

J. C. BAUD, Sec.

Advertisement.

ON the 1st of September next, will be sold at the Government Store Houses at Batavia, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, a quantity of **EDIBLE BIRD'S NESTS**—on the following

CONDITIONS.

Payment to be made in Silver or Treasury Notes.—A deposit of 10 per cent of the Purchase Money to be made at the time of Sale, and the remainder to be paid within one month afterwards, on penalty of forfeiture of Deposit and of the Purchase.

The Purchasers will however be entitled to the accommodation of Store Room at their own Risk, but without charge, for three Months from the day of Sale.

Musters of the **BIRD'S NESTS** may be seen on application to the Commercial Committee.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, July 29, 1815.

Advertentie.

OP den 1ste September aanstaande, zal in de Gouvernements Pakhuizen te Batavia Verkogt worden, een party **VOGEL-NESTJES**, (ten ware dezelve voor die tyd uit de hand worden Verkogt) op de volgende

VOORWAARDEN.

De betaling zal geschieden in Zilvergeld of Tresaurie-noten.—Een tiende der Kooppningen moet tydens de Verkoop en het overige binnen een Maand naa betaald worden, op verbeurte van het gekogte en van het deposito.

De Kopers zullen egter voor hun eigen Risiko voorzien worden van Pakhuizen, zonder betaling, voor den tyd van drie Maanden naa de Verkoop.

Monsters der **VOGELNESTJES** zyn te zien by het Kommercieel Kommitte.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van 't Gouv^t.

Batavia den 29ste July 1815.

FOR SALE,

TWO Bills of Exchange, at thirty days sight, drawn one of them on **R. Maconochie, Esq.** Attorney to the Contractor for Victualling at Madras, for Pounds Sterling Seventy-one and Two Shillings (£71 2) equal to Spanish Dollars 258 26—and the second on the Commissioners of **H. M. Navy** at Madras, for Pounds Sterling Three (3) equal to Spanish Dollars 12.—For particulars apply to **J. G. BAUER,**

Accountant.

Bekendmaking.

NAMENS President, Vice President en Leeden van de Weeskamer alhier, worden alle de geene die by het Collegie beoelening en gedaan hebben, waarop de Interest ultimo April j. l. reeds vervallen was, en tot heden toe onvoldaan is gebleeven, ingeroepen voorn. Interest voor den 20ste dezer lopende maand Augustus afteleggen, wyl men anders in de onaan-gename noodzakelykheid zyn zal de invordering derzelven aan den Kamer Procureur opgedragen.

D. CHRISTIANI,
Sec. van de Weeskamer.

BATAVIA
in de Weeskamer,
den 3de Augustus 1815.

HEEDEN verlost van een Zoon, de Huisvrouw van **G. F. MEYLAN.**

BATAVIA,
den 9de Aug. 1815.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als:

Op Dingsdag, den 15de Augustus 1815.

VOOR het Negotie-huis van **Gavork Makuk**, staande op de Grote Roema-lacca, van Bengaalsche, Souratse en Cust Ly-waten, van diverse Sortementen, nevens Brandewyn, Kust-snyff en Bengaalse Gie.

Op Woensdag, den 16de Augustus 1815.

BY den Luitenant Colonel **J. Dewar**, op Weltevreden, van Rytuigen, Paarden, Huismeubelen, pleet goederen, &c.

Op Donderdag, den 17de Augustus 1815.

BY Major **R. Butler**, op Weltevreden, van Huismeubelen, Wagens, Paarden, nevens andere goederen meer.

Op Vrydag, den 18de Augustus 1815.

BY Mr. **W. Watt**, op Ryswyk, van Rytuigen, Paarden, Huismeubelen en andere goederen meer.

Op Zaterdag, den 19de Augustus, 1815.

ZAL door den Curator van de nalatenschappen van insolvent overledenen ten eene aan van een Commissie uit den Hoogen Raad van Justitie, Vendutie worden gehouden van het erf van wylen den Heer **J. G. J. Klynders**, op de Tyger-gragt, van een parthy fraaye Huismeubelen, Zilverwerken, Wagen, Paarden, en Slaven, als mede een fraaye verzameling van Bocken, Schulpen, en het geen verder zal worden op geveild.

Advertisement.

MR. J. M. LAVIELLE, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Ware-house in the outer New Port-street No. 32, for the purpose of retailing goods on Commission as well as on his own account. Mr. L. also begs to offer his services in the purchase of goods on commission, and assures his friends and the public that he shall not fail to endeavour to deserve their confidence, in which of the above lines they may be pleased to avail themselves of his services.

Advertentie.

J. M. LAVIELLE, heeft d'Eer het publiek bekend te maken, dat hy in de buiten Nieuw-poort straat No. 32, eene Winkel heeft opgeslagen, om goederen in het klein uit te verkopen, zoo wel voor zich zelve als in Commissie, hy bied ook zyne diensten aan voor den inkoop van goederen in Commissie en verzekerd zyne vrienden en het publiek dat hy alle zyne moeiten zal aanwenden, om hun vertrouwen zich waardig te maken.

Advertentie.

UIT de hand te koop, zeker stuk Thuin Land, gelegen een groot quartier uren buiten Sourabaya, by de campong Ginting, aan het Groot Rivier, met het front of de Noord-zyde aan de weg gaande van Prabang naar Simpang.—De breedte en lengte aan wederzyde 45 roede Rynlandsche maat de inhouds vlak-te 3 morgen en 225 roede uitmaakt, beplant met onderscheide vrucht Bomen, en bebouwt met een zeer geschikt Stene met panne gedekt Woonhuis, en nog eenige onvoltoeide byggebouwen.

Te bevragen te Sourabaya by

J. J. SYMENS,
Wed. Hk. BUYS.

SOURABAYA,
den 3de July 1815.

FOR SALE,
At **AINSLIE** and **ADDISON'S**

GREAT RIVER STREET,

THE CARGO,
IMPORTED ON THE SHIP **MARIA**,
Captain **P. C. HOGAN**,
FROM BENGAL,

Consisting of the following Articles:—

RICE—Wheat—Gram—Dholl—Gunny Bags—Cheroots—Chee—Mustard Oil—Hookah Tobacco, and prepared Fire-balls, in jars—Ginger—Coriander Seed—Turmeric—Table Cloths—Towels—Anchors—Scale Beams, &c. &c.

For Calcutta direct.

The Ship

MARIA,

P. C. HOGAN, COMMANDER.

For Freight of a few Tons or Passage, apply to the Commander at Messrs. Ainslie and Addison's.

TO BE SOLD,

ON Wednesday the 16th instant, at the Quarters lately occupied by Lieut. Col. **Dewar**, in the Cantonments of Weltevreden, Furniture, Plate, Carriages and Saddle Horses, and a variety of other Articles.

DE RYSTVELDEN

DE Rystvelden agter Molenvliet, voorheen behoord hebbende aan den Heer **Cautier**.—De koopschat kan onder goede borgtocht, ten minsten twee Jaar daarop blijven staan tegen ½ percent s'Maands, en zal ten voordeele van den koper komen, de gerechtigheid van het thans op die velden staand gewasch, als mede de grond of Thuin-huur van de campongs Doerie, Patodjo en Toman, voor het geheele Jaar.

Te bevragen by dies Eygenaar,
W. WARDEMAAR.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene, welke iets te preten-deeren hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van wylen de Heer **J. G. J. Klynders**, in leven Procureur alhier, gelieve van het een en ander opgave te doen voor medio der aanstaande maand Augustus, aan de Testamenteaire meede Exccuteur **Fredrik Pieter Seena** op de Tygers-gragt.

BATAVIA,
den 24ste July, 1815.

Advertentie

ALLE de geenen, welke iets te vorderen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan de nalatenschap van wylen **Petrus Kamphuis**, worden verzocht opgave te doen aan **P. E. Neyland** voor ultimo Augustus aanstaande.

BATAVIA, den 21ste July, 1815.

OP den 27ste Maart j l overleed te Colombo, zeer subiet in den ouderdom van 71 Jaar en 5 Maande, onse zeer geliefde Vader **D. F. Fretz**, gewezen Commandeur van Point de Galle onder het Hollands Gouvernement.

D. SCHAAP,
A. H. SCHAAP,
geb. Fretz.

RYSWYK, den 12de Augustus 1815.

CURRENT PRICE OF
Probolingo Credit Paper,
SOURABAYA, 24th July, 1815.

From 75 to 80 Java Rupees for 100 Rix Dollars Probolingo.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, 10th Aug. 1815.

Sir, Thunberg, in describing *Batavia*, mentions that the houses of this noble city (as he, or some other authority, punyises the European Metropolis of Java,) are finely built, containing spacious apartments, provided with large windows, which are constructed for the purpose of affording a refreshing degree of coolness in this warm climate, and producing a pleasant and free circulation of air. He then states his opinion, respecting the well known unhealthiness of this capital, which he maintains cannot be owing to heat, as the thermometer in the shade, within the precincts of *Batavia*, is seldom observed to rise higher than 86° or 90°, but refers the origin of this remarkable occurrence chiefly to the contaminated vapours, arising from the mud banks, at the mouth of the river, being forced back upon the town. Implicitly followed in this most mistaken notion by succeeding writers, the compilers of almost every system of Geography, published in England, taking the belief of this traveller for granted, narrate the same circumstance, as matter of well known fact, accompanied, in several instances, with the praiseworthy addition of great expressions of laudable astonishment, that, while so many more beautiful, and healthy islands, are found to exist in vast abundance, throughout the Indian seas, the Dutch should have thought fit to establish the seat of an extensive commercial republic, in such a destructive and hateful country as Java.

The remarks, already delivered to the public, in your valuable Gazette, it can scarcely be deemed presumption to imagine, will eventually serve to do away erroneous impressions, dangerous at once from the authority upon which they are unfortunately supported, their nature, long duration, and pernicious influence produced by them on the habits, and mode of living, observed in the domestic manners of the Dutch Oriental Colonists. Moreover, may it not reasonably be expected, that the same observations will operate to convince those, who, from being on the spot, possess the best opportunities for inquiry, and means of detecting exaggeration, or exposing prejudice, if these should, unhappily for the prosperity of *Batavia*, be supposed to exist. It is to be hoped likewise, that such statements, or others tending to illustrate the same subject, detailed by some more experienced and able pen, will produce the long wished for, and desirable effect, of proving to people, inhabiting countries, at a distance from this island, both in India and Europe, that its climate is far, very far from being so formidable to strangers, as has been industriously, and apparently, from some unaccountable motive, designedly represented. That every general assertion, respecting this point, is, with extremely few exceptions, to be traced to bare-faced calumny, originating in superficial investigation, neglect, or positive ignorance. By accurate research, liberal, and unbiased inquiry, into the character of the country, we shall further be assured, that no part of the island can, by nature, be favoured with greater salubrity, than the place in which *Batavia* is erected—that no spot on earth, in all probability, is better adapted from political considerations, for the site of a great and flourishing Capital,—and that the original Colonists, in selecting the present situation for the seat of their power and commerce, only displayed a portion of that wisdom, for which the nation was at one time famous; affording us, in this instance at least, a proof of judgement and skill in commercial affairs, being directed by the dictates of sense and sound policy.

If, from the remark of Thunberg, it is to be inferred, that, when he visited the East, the buildings in Java possessed the necessary degree of ventilation, required for the support of health, and existence of comfort, and that this observation comprehends an accurate delineation of facts, to which himself was witness, we must admit that habits and domestic manners in these respects have of late considerably degenerated, and that absolute wrong, in usurping the place of right, has been productive of misery and ruin to thousands of European constitutions. To allow this, however, were to advance a position, I fancy, no sophist will be found hardly enough to propose, namely, that the cause of *Batavian* sickness must formerly have been of a different description from what is observed at present. But, as no variation, so far as we can collect, is known to have occurred in the symptoms of the fever, perpetually raging among the inhabitants of this Metropolis, we are warranted to conclude, that, in the days of this celebrated traveller, circumstances existed pretty much in the same state they are discovered in our own;—and that, although extending doors and magnificent windows of amplest dimensions, were formed in the same manner then as now, yet, from the multifarious, ingenious, and even costly contrivances, employed for preserving these nominal apertures constantly shut, no greater advantage could result from their construction than at this day—when they are perceived, so far as ventilation is concerned, to be equally devoid of utility with a blank panel or dead wall. Indeed, an erection of this latter kind, might be substituted for the existing race of windows, with considerable profit, both to the purses, and constitutions of the *eo*, who are in possession of *Batavian* houses by, at least, saving landlords the unnecessary expence of useless glass, and not deceiving resident inhabitants, as well as strangers, who visit the island, into the false idea, that proper means are provided for maintaining a free circulation of air, at the moment the very reverse is the case, and every exertion made use of, every nerve strained, to diminish purity of atmosphere, and prohibit ventilation. But, notwithstanding this author, in common with every other, has completely failed in detecting the local cause of the unhealthiness, for which *Batavia* is notorious, may be said in this particular rather to have created mischief than produced good, from assigning an erroneous origin for deplorable evils, while he permits the truth to lie unexplained, and entirely unsuspected. Some amendments on his part have been offered, by pointedly reprobating the destructive habits of intemperance, that appear, from some strange reason, to have constantly been prevalent among Europeans in this island. To the baneful nature of this species of fatal indulgence, Thunberg adds the valuable testimony of his unqualified censure, and unequivocally declares, that, in his opinion, to these pernicious customs much of the sickness observed in the Java Metropolis, is to be ascribed. How very lamentable is it, Sir, to notice, that during many revolutions of years, the period in which states have arisen and fallen, while one portion of the globe has emerged from the horrors of slavery to the delights of freedom, and both the old world and the new, escaped from the gloom of war, to distribute and enjoy the estimable blessings of peace, these most ruinous customs should be so rooted and habituated to the minds of even enlightened men, as to retain undiminished influence over their infatuated votaries! Scarcely less melancholy attends the reflection, that the writings of one of the most celebrated names in the list of Oriental travellers—a man who in the Dutch professedly held in such high estimation, that we frequently find them endeavouring to exalt him to a rank in philosophy, far beyond what his merits, though considerable, can with justice claim, should be received with so small respect, and that customs destructive to morals and health, which, by dooming to severe and merited reprobation, he maintains ought to be destroyed, are allowed to continue in full force, and transmitted, unremitted, with vigour, from father to son, with as little concern, as if Thunberg had never communicated his ideas to the public, or his writings were perfectly unworthy of regard.

To attempt a full, or minute description of the innumerable evils, resulting from the intemperate use of ardent spirits, in the town of *Batavia*, instead of load-

ing the columns of a newspaper, would exhaust the volumes of a *Valentin*, and during the present condition of society, it is vexatious to be obliged to confess, would answer no farther purpose, besides leaving a wretched record in existence, of the unwarrantable means, and unremitting exertions, used by individuals to effect their own destruction, in despite of experience, and defiance of example; while blessed with a climate most conducive to health, which, by exerting every baneful circumstance within the power of humanity, they successfully frustrate, seeming only anxious to excite, and foster disease, where nature intends health and comfort. The disastrous consequences, ensuing upon the excessive use of spirits, may be divided into two heads, the first of which only, in this communication, can come under our attention—viz. the mischievous results according to Colonists, and long established residents of this country, and the not less certain, though undoubtedly less frequent evils, occurring to strangers, who allow the mortal foe intemperance to trespass on the constitution, immediately upon, or soon after their arrival in Java. The chief inauspicious, leading to an arrangement of this nature, is the obvious fact, that all the bad effects, experienced by the former class from the use of spirits, originate in the practice being habitual, and constant; on the other hand, in the latter description of persons, intemperance chiefly produces its fatal consequences by means of an immoderate quantity being swallowed on a sudden, in a climate to which the constitution is scarcely accustomed, aided by the unfortunate combination of intoxication, with other circumstances, hereafter to be pointed out. The habitual employment of ardent spirits, that exists, it may with propriety be alleged, among every rank, generally speaking, of *Batavia* population (for tea, coffee, and other salutary and inoffensive liquors, are not drunk by Englishmen in greater abundance), would shortly be received with credit by the temperate inhabitants of *Calcutta*, if detailed to the full amount, in which this baneful custom exists. In *Batavia*, directly the reverse of what is discovered in this island, an immense capital is found situated, in comparison with Java, on a very unhealthy spot of ground, and every expedient English wisdom of ingenuity is able to suggest, for promoting health, and securing comfort, resorted to, and crowned with amplest success. Throughout the British Indian Metropolis, temperance prevails in a very meritorious degree, different species of wines and beer, being the only kinds of spirituous liquors, that can, with truth, be said to be drunk, and that, likewise, by persons of even an inferior degree of life. Excess, in *Batavia*, is rarely witnessed, unless among young and thoughtless men, while the use of spirits is scarcely known, if they happen at any time, to be resorted to, *Brandy* is the one made use of, and that as a mere medicine, in cases of debility, or to correct the deleterious qualities of the water, which, in the neighbourhood of *Quendia*, is frequently found to be of a very unwholesome nature. But such an habitual use, or rather destructive excess, witnessed in this place, is never heard of, unless among a very few of the very lowest of the British population; it is reckoned extremely unfashionable, and of course execrated and avoided. Far different the case appears, and the superiority of European habits, and elegant manners, lose much of their lustre, when from a flattering picture of the description just mentioned, we cast our eyes upon Java, and its boasted Metropolis *Batavia*—here, the table perpetually groans beneath the load of ponderous *gin, rum, brandy* bottles,—here, the glass is never liberated from the fumes of spirits, and here the incessant question is expected by every visitor, “will you not take something to drink?” let his call be at morning, noon, or night. This distressing custom, which is usually said to draw its origin from mistaken notions of spirits acting as a general preventative, or strengthener to the constitution, against the putrid effluvia, supposed, without termination, to be continually floating in the contaminating atmosphere of *Batavia*, commences, I am led to understand, at an early hour in the morning, and the bottle continues to be applied to, in greater or less quantity, during the day, till at length evening arrives, and subsequent to a heavy meal, prepared a short time before the hour of sleep, composed of hot, greasy, and indigestible dishes, ill suited to an English palate, and not much better adapted, in my opinion, to a Dutch stomach, a regular debauch takes place, and few (let me not give offence) retire from the party, uninduced, more or less, by the power of intoxication. This forms not merely the mode of living, employed on extraordinary occasions of festivity, but the common accompaniments of every hour, and every meal, under every accident of life, pleasure and care, sorrow and joy. Now, although it is readily granted, a limited use of spirits may prove in some measure beneficial, by affording a degree of internal stimulus, capable of defending the system against the rays of the sun, to which persons (and often with impunity) allow themselves to be more exposed in this country, than any part of the Indian continent, it cannot surely be imagined, a large portion of ardent spirits daily imbibed, which shatters the nervous system to atoms, and, by destroying all tone, debilitates the constitution, can be productive of any other effect, than leaving a weak enervated frame, for an easy prey to the first febrile attack, following upon confinement in some deleterious atmosphere, or sudden exposure to unwholesome effluvia. Doctors are often allowed to differ, but no point among them is more unanimously agreed upon, or better established, than that no condition of the body is more favourable to the impressions of fever, than the weakened state, succeeding to an intemperate use of spirits, or produced by habitual indulgence in the dangerous gratification afforded by those liquid poisons. This opinion is supported, or rather decidedly verified by passing events, and daily observation, and certainly there are no remarks capable of being made from the state of disease in *Batavia*, or the appearance of numerous constitutions all ripe for affection, on the first approach of disorder, that can operate to resist the experience of ages, which, in a very remarkable manner, they serve to confirm. The pale, sallow, bilious coloured complexion, visible in the bloated countenances, seen in the streets of *Batavia*, the treacherous hand, unpleasant breath, the weak, blood stained, and watery eye, evidently indicate whence the evil arises, and point to a body, whose stamina are already undermined, and which only waits the application of febrile poison, or exposure to the direct rays of the sun, to fall an unresisting sacrifice to the fatal influence of disease, without hope affording a momentary glimpse, that medicine will eventually prove of the least avail.

To the habitually intemperate use of spirits, so ruinous to the constitution of Europeans in this island, it is to be added another, and scarcely less potent producer of that enervated state, predisposing the system to receive readily the first impressions, and to be so little calculated to resist the effects of fever—I mean an immoderate use of tobacco. In Java, this stupefying drug cannot be said to be indulged in freely, it is employed to the utmost extent of excess to a degree, which, in the reflecting mind creates amazement, to perceive so much of a poisonous material can be imbibed, without immediately producing symptoms of enervation, accompanied with a total suspension of the animal faculties. It is admitted, that such a deplorable state is but seldom noticed, or, at least, never suspected to be caused from the vast profusion of tobacco smoked in this place under the form of *cheroots*—nevertheless a train of nervous affections, not very unlike it, there can be no doubt, in many instances, oc-

cur. But, at all events, from the use of this powerful narcotic poison, a nervous debility proceeds, which, combined with the destructive indulgence in ardent spirits, above stated, must have an irresistible tendency to lay the body open to the impressions of disease, and prevent the constitution from possessing strength sufficient, by a re-action of its own, to deliver the system from the noxious effects of an active febrile attack. It is needless to say, that *nicotina* is to be considered a fragrant, and healthy plant, and that its fumes are calculated to repel the evil consequences of dampness, and marsh miasmata. Whoever has chanced to witness the enervating symptoms, produced by this drug, when introduced directly into the system, as frequently practised in cases of strangled rupture, will be satisfied no medicine is enabled to shake the whole system with effects more powerful in themselves, or terrific to appearance; and such, though of course, most commonly in a less degree. I conceive not unfrequently to occur, from its use, ere use in this country. Never are we allowed to discern the gratifying sight of a *Batavian* mouth, free from the *cheroots*; a kind of perpetual fire, that haunts the retirement of the closet and the publicity of the office, the shop, the auction, the dining room, the parlour, and the bed chamber, in short, every corner where human beings are discoverable, is equally, and constantly perurbed with its presence. To avoid the fumes of tobacco, must be reckoned, in *Batavia*, an utter impossibility,—the delicate society of the female sex is not exempt from the same disgusting operation; and at evening, a stranger, while driving along the streets, in the vain hope of enjoying a few inspirations of fresh air, observes every mouth, like so many baneful meteors, flaming with *cheroots*, and every carriage full, as a blacksmiths chimney, of a thick smoky atmosphere, originally drawn from the family residence, that never fails to accompany the party to the termination of their ride. To honour an excursion of this nature, with the appellation of taking an airing for health, would be positively absurd, for about as little fresh air is received, as if the Gentleman had contented themselves with remaining within their chambers at home, inhaling the luxurious pleasure, arising from the dusky fumes of a *segur*, in seclusion and peace, unnoticed by the prying eye of ridicule—unexposed to the observation of admiring curiosity, and without gratuitously wasting a small agreeable to themselves, but very little relished by their rankless neighbours, who justly consider the practice, when thus obtruded publicly, as an odious nuisance. The *Batavia* kiss, in which two quitters *cheroots*, instead of glowing lips, are lovingly and closely applied, is too well known to require particular description. But, Sir, what words exist to express our astonishment at a custom, prevalent in this fertile abode of pernicious habits, which actually appears to me little else than a downright temptation of the mere exercise of providence, wantonly trying an extraordinary experiment, for the singular purpose of ascertaining how long, under the most destructive practices, human life can endure, in one of the finest climates of the world. I allude to that remarkable, a person, never out of England, or Bengal, would say inconceivable spectacle, which every evening, throughout *Batavia* and its vicinity, exhibits three chief causes of fatal disease, united under the mask of gratification, and affecting individuals, wilfully shortening their own existence, by a direct exposure of their debilitated bodies to unwholesome nocturnal dews, powerfully assisted by noxious stenches, copiously evolved from putrid ditches of incessant corruption, placed immediately below their feet, and unavoidably contaminating the previously impurified atmosphere, poisoning the interior of balconies, erected over canals, in which numbers are found drinking spirits, and smoking tobacco.

Having trespassed so far on the patience of your readers, I must defer dwelling longer on this unfavourable picture of human improvement, postponing any further remarks, to be offered on these lamentable subjects, to a future opportunity. Should, however, your correspondents, in the mean time, feel inclined to adopt the best remedies for avoiding fevers, and other disorders, falsely alleged to be incident to Java, let them attend to the five following short rules,—

- 1st. Let the house be well ventilated:—
- 2d. Avoid unnecessary exposure to the Sun:—
- 3d. Avoid intemperate use of spirits:—
- 4th. Avoid the stench of dirty canals, and filthy ditches:—
- 5th. Avoid immoderate and unnatural use of tobacco:—

These brief maxims, if put fully and correctly in practice, in a country, blessed with such a salubrious climate as this, would very soon produce the beneficial effect of rendering grosser diseases entirely unknown, and the less fatal contagion of malarious fevers, frequently and perniciously employed in this island, might then accompany for ever the peaceful shades of their forgotten inventors, and tranquilly repose with them in the quiet abodes of undisturbed and eternal oblivion. I remain yours, &c.

BENEVOLUS.

JULY 18, 1815.

To the Editor of the

JAVA GAZETTE.

Sir, Every one will applaud the motives which have induced Benevolus to make public his opinion and advice on the prevention of disease in *Batavia*; and it is not with any view to criticism, that I offer you the following remarks—further information is the object of them—it is a subject far more useful than the personal squibs which so frequently occupy the pens of your Correspondents; and if a further discussion of it can attract the attention and draw forth the information of others possessing the professional experience in which I acknowledge myself to be deficient, the object of this paper is fully obtained.

That confined rooms and want of ventilation must at all times produce an atmosphere unfavorable to health and even predisposing to disease, no one will deny—it is an axiom that every Medical Student, nay every man of general enquiry, learns with his first Rudiments; and all will admit that these predisposing causes will be doubly potent in a hot and at the same time moist climate, like that of *Batavia*—but, although I cordially agree with Benevolus that the Houses in *Batavia* are badly constructed and more badly managed, I apprehend that even if the public authorities did require all the Glass Windows to be replaced by Venetians, as he proposes, the principal causes of Fever would not be removed. We know that this *Batavia* Fever (if a disease may be so called which does not appear to possess any such peculiar symptoms as to justify a distinct classification) attacks also Europeans not living within the city or even in its immediate neighbourhood.—We have seen too many instances where it has proved fatal in houses spacious and cool, and where there were neither stagnant canals in the neighbourhood nor want of ventilation at home. Let therefore it should be supposed, from no other of your Correspondents having adverted to the subject, that the opinion of Benevolus is sufficient and conclusive, I request to suggest to him further whether the general habit of inactivity in the early hours of the morning, the practice of remaining shut up in a house during the day, if not going about the town (which at this hour is worse) and the custom of suppers and subsequently drinking and smoking half the night, do not predispose to diseases at *Batavia* much more than the arrangement of the houses can possibly do. It is true the Dutch Gentlemen would appear to rise generally at an early hour—but, instead of immediately taking moderate exercise on horseback to remove the accumulation of the last night's supper and late hours,

they seem in general to be contented with sauntering about the house, sitting at the door with a Cleverot, or a best employing that time in business which alone can with advantage or even with impunity be appropriated to active exercise and employment abroad. Thus they lose the most refreshing part of the day, and when the daily business is over, have nothing to do but to lounge or, what is worse, to sleep. Yet this, was the established custom under the Dutch Government; and no wonder it proved fatal to so many of the Colonists—public business began with the day; by 10 or 11 o'clock every man was at home and shut his doors; a hearty dinner at noon was followed by going to bed, and at Sunset the doors were re-opened to let out the people to business or to amusement—an airing for two or three miles along an even sandy road was the only exercise, and the evening was passed in eating again heartily and smoking till a late hour afterwards with Brandy and Water or some such beverage to keep the mouth moist. Could such a system be otherwise than unhealthy? The refreshing hours of the morning were lost in transacting business—that exertion fatigued the body at the time when it might have been acquiring a stock of vigour to meet the effects of climate during the heat of the day; when the business was over it had become too late to take exercise abroad; the sleep after a hearty meal, though it might produce digestion of a greater quantity of Food, would also render that digestion less gradual and healthy; and after so much sleep in the day it would be impossible to rest at those hours which nature points out to be most congenial to quiet and repose. These, Sir, are very true observations, and they have been repeated a hundred times in discussing the relative salubrity of Tropical climates; but they appear to me to have much more influence in the question than the grand canons which Benevolus rests upon so peculiarly, and I apprehend that in most cases of disease it will be found that the precautions resulting from them have been neglected.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with the nature and progress of Fevers at *Batavia* to offer any opinion on the Medical Treatment of them. So far as I have heard they are the Bilious Remittent Fevers of India with particular affection of the head and determination of blood in that quarter—but although incompetent to discuss this subject, I will venture to hazard an opinion, drawn from general observation of the effects of this climate, and partial information with regard to the *Batavia* Fever as it is called, that this island and this place is not visited by any Fever peculiar to itself and unknown in other parts of India or in America. And that the precautions which have been long recommended by the most able Medical Writers as necessary to be adopted in all hot climates are every way and particularly applicable to that of *Batavia*. Ventilation is one of them—and Ventilation is strongly to be recommended—but if one word can express the whole, I should say that word is *Abstemiousness*—moderate but active exercise in the early hours of the day when the air is always temperate and cool—moderation in indulgence of every kind whether in activity or indolence—no sleep in the day except when occasionally required by an urgent sense of fatigue brought on by application to business or exposure to the sun which could not be avoided—and on no account to indulge in sleeping so long in the day as to prevent the inclination to sleep at night—a moderate and early supper and retiring to rest in two hours afterwards at most—and above all a vigilant attention to the state of the B. W. G. regulating the Diet in such manner as to prevent the necessity of Medicine if possible, by taking an occasional mild purgative when required to prevent accumulation in the bowels. Regularity in this point seems to be the great desideratum in hot climates; it will generally be obtained by exercise on horseback at day break; it may almost always be obtained by changing the Diet according to circumstance; and when Medicine is required, the milder that Medicine is the better.—It is an old saying, that “Prevention is more easy than cure”—and I fancy it cannot be more true than in the subject which is now discussed.—It would be of use indeed if the Proverb which we learned from our nurses—

“Early to Bed and early to rise

“Makes a Man healthy, wealthy and wise,”

were written in Golden Letters in every man's house. Occasional excess we are all liable to in Society; and perhaps if it is only occasional and not very immoderate, it rather does good than harm, since it rouses nature without giving her any violent shake; but doubtless the great secret of health is “early hours” and the temperance and activity in body and mind which they produce. Add to them that ordinary care and precaution which every man owes to himself and to his family—the care not to expose himself unnecessarily to the sun or dews, and the precaution that if by wet or otherwise he has unavoidably chilled his body and checked its perspiration he will lose no time in doing his best, by fresh clothes and a moderate cordial, to prevent the bad consequences that are to be feared unite with them the moderate attention to effects of climate, which without rendering a man a slave to apprehension or to the weather, will induce him to regulate his Food and to use Medicine according to the powers of his digestion and the habit of his body, and I am not aware that there is any Country in India less likely to be unhealthy than Java. On the contrary, when the facility of obtaining a better change of climate in the interior of the Island is considered, I think it has a well founded preference over any of the British settlements with which I am acquainted.

Your obedient Servant,

BENEVOLUS ALTER.

AUGUST 3, 1815.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS.] Aug. 8—Ship Mahadar, Sch Omar Ben Bogis, from Samarang 15th July.
Aug. 10—Brig Helena, Jan Ross, from Samarang 5th Aug.—Passengers, Messrs. R. Willems and M. P. Lettier.
Same day—Brig Johana, A. Ahera, from Samarang 8th Aug.—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. van Blommestein and children.
Aug. 11—Brig Hendrik, H. Onken, from Samarang 6th Aug.—Cargo, Coffee.—Passenger, Mr. Heupner.
DEPARTURES.] Aug. 5—H. C. Gunboat No. 6, Seaburn, for Banca.—Passengers, Mr. Doon & family.
Aug. 6—Brig Seadewer, R. O'Connor, for Benga, with troops.—Brig Boorong, Sch Awai, for Paccalongan.
Aug. 7—Brig Tweed, Sch Salem, brig Patolkar, All, for Pulo Penang.—H. C. Survey ship Nearchus, L. Criddle, for Amboyna.
Aug. 9—ship Maitland, W. Kinsey, for London—cargo, coffee—passengers, Mrs. Kinsey, Master E. Kinsey, Capt. L. H. Davy, Hon. Com. Military Service, Mrs. Macqueen, Miss Macqueen, Master S. W. R. Tullach, Master J. Greenway, Mr. W. H. van Heerd, Miss Margaret Walker, Master R. Walker, and Miss Anne McAlister.
The ship La Constance arrived on the 15th July at Banjowangie, from the Mauritius—brought no intelligence.
The H. C. China fleet sailed from Amier on the 21 instant, for Point St. Nicholas, from whence they proceed to Canton.

MARRIAGE.

On Monday the 7th instant, at the Government-house at Buitenzorg, Lieutenant Bell, Assistant Deputy Paymaster General, to Miss Thiules.

Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, August 3, 1815.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council taking into consideration the duties to be performed by the Division of His Majesty's 78th Regiment in the Eastern Districts, and deeming the case analogous to that which is specified in the Resolutions of the Governor General in Council under date the 25th July 1805, and 11th January 1808, is pleased to resolve, that the Officer Commanding the Division of His Majesty's 78th Regiment at Serondole, be permitted to draw the superior Batta of his Rank; and that the Staff Allowance of Adjutant and Quarter Master Extra to the Establishment of His Majesty's 78th Regiment, be allowed to the Officer appointed to the performance of the duties of that Office.

This order to take effect from the date of the Division landing at Samarang.

Lieutenant Colonel Burslem, is appointed to the Command of the Eastern Division from the date of Lieutenant Colonel MacGregor's embarkation.

The Office of Deputy Barrack Master General is abolished from that date, and a modified arrangement for the duties of the department will be published in future orders.

Batta and Allowances for June and Pay for May 1815, will be issued to the Troops serving on Java, on or after the 15th instant.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

"During the progress of the Lieutenant Governor to the Eastward," says a Correspondent, "His Excellency has elevated several of the Natives to additional Rank, and was himself present at the installation of the Panambahan, at Sumanap, which diffused universal joy. The greatest part of the population of the district was assembled on the occasion, and the ceremony took place amidst the firing of Artillery and the reiterated plaudits of the multitude.

"The Son of the Sultan of Madura has been declared heir apparent of that Country, and obtained the title of Pangerang Adi Patty.

"The Son of the Adi Patty of Grisee has been appointed Tummucong, and eventually to succeed. The Son of the late Tummucong of Sedayo, (whose hospitality every traveller must recollect) has been confirmed Regent, and we have likewise been informed that His Excellency conferred the additional rank of Adi Patty on the Tummucongs of Banghil and Besooke, Sons of the present Regent of Lassum, a Javanese Nobleman much distinguished by his abilities, who was presented by General Daendels with the Ribband of the order of Knighthood established by King Louis, in testimony of the great services performed by him for the Government."

A Correspondent to the Eastward mentions that "a dreadful fire recently occurred at Passarawang, which, in its rapid progress destroyed within an hour from ninety to a hundred houses. It was occasioned by a Thief who entered a house inhabited by a Javanese and his Wife; having excavated a hole under the threshold of the door. The Inhabitants being awake, a conflict ensued between the Thief and the man, whilst the poor woman retreated into an inner apartment. The noise soon assembled the neighbours, but with the timidity that characterises the Javanese, they did not venture to enter the dwelling to afford the necessary assistance. The man being thus left alone, maintained a conflict for some time in which he wounded his antagonist, but receiving himself a wound in the groin, was unable to effect his escape. The Robber perceiving the house surrounded by armed people and that his retreat was impracticable, locked the door in the inside and set fire to the roof, which being composed of combustible materials soon communicated to the whole building and involved the adjacent houses in flames. The poor woman by cutting a hole through the wall contrived to get out, but was dreadfully burnt and is still in a dangerous condition.

"The Robber it would appear preferred self-immolation to delivering himself up and was found the next morning, amidst the ruins, seated in a large water jar, burnt to death, with both his legs and one

hand consumed. Thus by the desperation of one individual have nearly a hundred families been deprived of their abodes, and have lost the greater part of their little property, which but for the exemplary exertions of the Inhabitants added to the fortunate circumstance of the wind subsiding at the moment might have extended to the whole town."

BENGAL.

The Calcutta Times, May 23.

The uncommon season which has prevailed since the beginning of April, has been uncommonly propitious to the Indigo Crops in Bengal, and in general over Bahar, Benares and the Upper Provinces.—From a rough calculation, it is supposed the quantity produced this year will be above 120,000 Maunds—the most prolific year has, we believe, only yielded 80,000 Maunds—and the annual demand of Europe is about 60,000 Maunds—accordingly the superabundance of this year will militate against its sale.—However no calculation can be made on the produce of Indigo crops—twenty days dry weather between this and the end of June would materially reduce the expected quantity.

We are concerned to hear that as Mrs. Jackson, the Lady of Dr. Jackson, of H. M. 14th Foot, with two of her children and her Sister Miss Rogers, were coming down to Dinapore in a budgerow, they encountered a severe squall, which upset the boat, and we lament to add that the two children and a danee were drowned. The lives of the Ladies were saved with great difficulty by the people in the budgerow.

On Thursday last as a Bearer of Mr. Comberbach, was taking some water out of the river opposite to that Gentleman's house at Garden Reach, an Alligator seized the man and carried him into the stream. We regret to add that he never appeared again.

MADRAS.

Mad. as Gazette, May 6.

On Monday last the Prisoners convicted at the Sessions of Oyer, Terminer and General Goal Delivery were brought up for Judgement; when

Lieutenant Ponsonby Shepperd, R. N. for Manslaughter, was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment in the Goal of Madras and to pay a fine to the King of 100 Star Pagodas, and to be further imprisoned until the fine is paid.

Dennis Lamb and John Macdonald, privates of His Majesty's 56th Regiment, received sentence of Death.

Tondrayon and Parasooramon convicted of Larceny were ordered to be transported to Prince of Wales' Island for 3, and Mootyon for the same crime 7 years—the latter, it appeared, had only lately returned from transportation.

Monday Cawn for receiving Stolen Goods, knowing them to have been stolen, was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Madras Goal.

Messrs. John and Satur Arathoon and Mr. E. Moorat for an Assault were fined 80 Pagodas each—and Messrs. Edward Pelling Lawrence De Silva and Constantine De Rozario for a similar offence were fined 5 Pagodas each and ordered to find security for their good behaviour for 12 months.

The Court then adjourned until next Tuesday.

BOMBAY.

Bombay Castle, May 13.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, dated Nov. 8, 1814.

PARA. 2d: It has been represented to us that the measures directed in our letter in the Military Department, of the 20th April 1813, of forming what is therein called the "Retired List," is hurtful to the feelings of the officers falling under the Regulation, because they are by the operation of this measure, considered to be out of the Company's Service, and thereby precluded from promotion to the higher Ranks which is now granted to their Juniors.

3d. Wishing to shew all practicable attention to the removal of any existing Regulation that operates painfully upon the feelings of any Class of the Company's Officers, we have resolved to abolish the designation of "retired list," as it may respect future vacancies in that list, and that the twenty one Senior officers at the three Presidencies, viz.

9 at Bengal, 8 at Madras, and 4 at Bombay, who may become so, by the course of casualties, in the present retired List, altho' not attached to Regiments, shall be considered effective and liable to be called upon for active employment.

4th. We have further resolved that every officer hereafter coming on this Senior List, at the several Presidencies, shall draw a full share of off- reckonings in like manner as if he still continued in Command of his Corps, and that the officer promoted to the Rank of Colonel and appointed to the Regiment thus vacated, shall be permitted to draw in addition to his pay and allowances of Col. or of Lieut. Col. Commandant, as the case may be, the sum of £545-15 from the off-reckoning Fund, and succeed to the larger share of off- reckonings by Seniority as vacancies occur.

MAURITIUS.

MAURITIUS PROCLAMATION.

In the Name of His Majesty, George III. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,

KING.

His Excellency R. T. Farquhar, Esq. Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Islands of Mauritius, Bourbon, and Dependencies, Captain General and Vice Admiral, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas the Royal will and pleasure has been communicated to me under the Sign Manuel of the 30th July 1814, to restore the Island of Bourbon to the Commissaries named by His Most Christian Majesty, to receive over that Island in conformity to the 14th Article of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, signed at Paris on the 30th day of May 1814; and conformably to the stipulations of the eleventh Article of the said definitive Treaty.

And the said Commissaries Messieurs Le Maréchal des Camps et Armées du Roi Bourcier de Lozer Commandant pour le Roi Tres Chretien and Marchand Chef d'Administration, Commissaire Ordonnateur à Bourbon, having arrived and communicated to me their Powers and Instructions for the purpose of receiving over the said Island of Bourbon. I have in consequence, and in order to fulfil the will and pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, named Charles Telsair, Esq. Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Mauritius, Bourbon and Dependencies, Major Flukes, of His Majesty's Bourbon Regiment, Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, Edward Alfred Draper, Esq. Secretary to Government for the affairs of Bourbon, and Major Carrol, Inspector General of Colonial Troops for Mauritius, Bourbon and Dependencies and Java, Aid-de-Camp and Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Commissaries to give over and put into possession of the above mentioned Commissaries of His Most Christian Majesty, the said Island of Bourbon, in conformity to the eleventh and fourteenth Article of the aforesaid Definitive Treaty of Peace, and the Inhabitants of Bourbon, who are thus restored to the Dominion and Allegiance of His Most Christian Majesty, are hereby released from all Oaths of Fidelity and Submission as Subjects to His Britannic Majesty.

In thus restoring to their ancient Sovereign the Colonists of Bourbon, it will be a heartfelt duty to testify to the King my Master, the uniformly faithful and tranquil conduct of the Colonists, whilst I had the happiness to administer the British Government over them.

From the first moment of my entering upon the administration of the Government of the Isle of Bourbon, I felt convinced that I could not better enter into the principles and views of His Majesty's Government than by constantly directing the exercise of the power confided to me towards the promotion of the real welfare and prosperity of that establishment.

It is at this moment a source of great satisfaction to me to acknowledge, that in the means that I have employed, and in the exertions that I have made to secure the happiness of that Colony, I have been peculiarly favored and efficaciously supported by the loyalty and other excellent qualities which characterise in general the Inhabitants of Bourbon.

The Treaty of Peace, by which that Island is restored to the dominion of its ancient Sovereigns has not entirely broken the ties which bind me to that Colony, to which I shall always consider myself as closely united by the ardent wishes that I shall never cease to entertain for its welfare and internal prosperity.

Given at Port Louis, this 2d day of April 1815.

R. T. FARQUHAR,

By Command of His Excellency the Governor.

F. ROSSI,

Actg. Dep. Sec. to Govt.

EUROPE.

London Gazette, March 11.

By his Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, REGEANT of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE, P. R.

Whereas a great number of disorderly persons have, during the three last days, publicly assembled themselves together in a riotous and tumultuous manner, and have been guilty of many violent and criminal acts and proceedings, having attacked the persons and houses of many of his Majesty's loyal subjects in several parts of the city of Westminster, and county of Middlesex, and especially in the evenings and during the nights of the said three days; we therefore, taking the same into our most serious consideration, and being fully determined on our part to use all means in our power to protect the lives and properties of his Majesty's loyal subjects, to preserve the public peace, and to bring to condign punishment the authors of such violences, have thought fit, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to issue this Proclamation, and thereby strictly to exhort, charge, and command all his Majesty's loyal subjects, to give their assistance in discountenancing and suppressing all such criminal acts and proceedings, and to give all information to the Magistrates, by which the disturbers of his Majesty's peace may be brought to punishment; and we do hereby enjoin and require all Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, and all other his Majesty's loving subjects, to be aiding and assisting to the utmost of their power, in suppressing such criminal acts and proceedings, and in detecting, apprehending, and bringing to justice the persons concerned in the same; and for the better detection of any person or persons who were, or may be, concerned in any such criminal acts and proceedings, we are graciously pleased to promise, that if any persons shall discover any other person or persons who, directly or indirectly, was or were or may be concerned therein, so as that the person or persons discovered may be prosecuted for the same, such discoverer shall have and receive as a reward, upon conviction of such offender or offenders, the sum of One Hundred Pounds, and also his Majesty's gracious pardon for the said offence, in case the person making such discovery shall himself be liable to be prosecuted for the same.

London Gazette, March 9.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, March 3, 1815.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received by Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of state, from Major-Gen. Sir John Lambert, K. C. B. commanding on the coast of Louisiana.

Camp, in the front of the Enemy's Lines, below New Orleans, Jan. 10, 1815.

My Lord—It becomes my duty to lay before your Lordship the proceedings of the force lately employed on the coast of Louisiana, under the command of Major General the Hon. Sir E. M. Packenham, K. B. and acting in concert with Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, K. B.

The report which I enclose from Major General Keane will put your Lordship in possession of the occurrences which took place until the arrival of Major General the Hon. Sir E. Packenham to assume the command; from that period I send an extract of the journal of Major Forrest, Assistant Quarter Master General, up to the time of the joining of the troops (which sailed on the 26th of October last under my command), and which was on the 6th of Jan.; and from that period I shall detail, as well as I am able, the subsequent events.

I found the army in position, in a flat country, with the Mississippi on its left, and a thick extensive wood on its right, and open to its front, from which the enemy's line was quite distinguishable.

It seems Sir E. Packenham had waited for the arrival of the fusileers and 43d regiment, in order to make a general attack upon the enemy's line; and on the 8th, the army was formed for that object.

In order to give your Lordship as clear a view as I can, I shall state the position of the enemy. On the left bank of the river it was simply a straight line of about a front of one thousand yards, with a parapet, the right resting on the river, and the left on a wood which had been made impracticable for any body of troops to pass. This line was strengthened by flank works, and had a canal

of about four feet deep generally, but not altogether of an equal width; it was supposed to narrow towards their left; about eight heavy guns were in position on this line. The Mississippi here about eight hundred yards across, and they had on the right bank a heavy battery of twelve guns, which commanded the whole front of the position of the left bank.

Preparations were made on our side, by very considerable labour, to clear out and widen a canal that communicated with a stream by which the boats had passed up to the place of disembarkation, to open it into the Mississippi, by which means troops could be got over to the right bank, and the co-operation of armed boats could be secured.

The disposition for the attack was as follows:—A corps, consisting of the 85th light infantry, two hundred seamen, and four hundred marines, the 5th West India regiment, and four pieces of artillery, under the command of Colonel Thornton, of the 85th, was to pass over during the night, and move along their right bank towards New Orleans, clearing its front until it reached the banking battery of the enemy on that side, which it had orders to carry.

The assaulting of the enemy's line in front of us was to be made by the brigade composed of the 4th, 21st, and 44th regiments, with three companies of the 95th, under Major General Gibbs, and by the 3d brigade, consisting of the 93d, two companies of the 95th, and two companies of the fusiliers, and 43d under Major General Keane; some black troops were destined to skirmish in the wood on the right; the principal attack was to be made by Major General Gibbs; the 1st brigade, consisting of the fusiliers and 43d, formed the reserve; the attacking columns were to be provided with fascines, scaling ladders, and rafts, the whole to be at their stations before day-light. An advanced battery in our front of six 18 pounders, was thrown up during the night, about 800 yards from the enemy's line. The attack was to be made at the earliest hour. Unlooked for difficulties, increased by the falling of the river, occasioned considerable delay in the entrance of the armed boats, and those destined to land Colonel Thornton's corps, by which four or five hours were lost, and it was not until past five, in the morning that the 1st division, consisting of 500 men, were over. The ensemble of the general movement was lost, and in a point which was of the last importance to the attack on the left bank of the river although Col. Thornton, as your Lordship will see in his report, which I enclose, fully executed in every particular his instructions, and fully justified the confidence the Commander of the forces placed in his abilities. The delay attending that corps occasioned some on the left bank, and the attack did not take place until the columns were discernible from the enemy's line at more than two hundred yards distance. As they advanced, a continued and most galling fire was opened from every part of their line, and from the battery on the right bank.

The brave Commander of the Forces, who never in his life could refrain from being at the post of honour, and sharing the danger to which the troops were exposed, as soon as from his station he had made the signal for the troops to advance, galloped on to the front to animate them by his presence, and he was seen with his out off, encouraging them on the crest of the glacis; it was there (a most at the same time) he received two wounds, one in his knee, and another which was almost instantly fatal, in his body: he fell in the arms of Major McDougall, Aide-de-Camp. The effect of this in the sight of the troops, together with Major General Gibbs and Major General Keane being both borne off wounded at the same time, with many other commanding officers, and further, the preparations to aid in crossing the ditch not being so forward as they ought to have been, from, perhaps, the men being wounded who were carrying them, caused a wavering in the column, which in such a situation became irreparable; and as I advanced with the reserve, at about two hundred and fifty yards from the line, I had the mortification to observe the whole falling back upon me in the greatest confusion.

In this situation, finding that no impression had been made, that though many men had reached the ditch, and were either drowned or obliged to surrender, and that it was impossible to restore order in the regiments where they were, I placed the reserve in position, until I could obtain such information as to determine me how to act to the best of my judgment, and whether or not I should resume the attack, and if so, I felt it could be done only by the reserve. The confidence I have in the corps composing it would have encouraged me greatly, though not without loss, which might have made the attempt of serious consequence, as I know it was the opinion of the late distinguished Commander of the Forces, that the carrying of the first line would not be the least arduous service. After making the best reflections I was capable of, I kept the ground the troops then held, and went to meet Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, and to tell him, that under all the circumstances, I did not think it prudent to renew the attack that day. At about 10 o'clock I learnt of the success of Colonel Thornton's corps on the right bank. I sent the commanding officer of the artillery,

Colonel-Dickson, to examine the situation of the battery, and to report if it was tenable; but informing me that he did not think it could be held with security by a smaller corps than two thousand men, I consequently ordered Lieutenant Colonel Gubbins, on whom the command had devolved (Colonel Thornton being wounded), to retire.

The army remained in position until night, in order to gain time to destroy the eighteen pounder battery we had constructed the preceding night in advance. I then gave orders for the troops resuming the ground they occupied previous to the attack.

Our loss has been very severe, but I trust it will not be considered, notwithstanding the failure, that this army has suffered the military character to be tarnished. I am satisfied, had I thought it right to renew the attack, that the troops would have advanced with cheerfulness. The services of both army and navy, since their landing on this coast, have been arduous beyond anything I have ever witnessed, and difficulties have been got over with an assiduity and perseverance beyond all example by all ranks, and the most hearty co-operation has existed between the two services.

It is not necessary for me to expatiate to you upon the loss the army has sustained in Major General the Hon. Sir E. Pakenham, Commander in Chief of this force, nor could I in adequate terms. His services and merits are so well known, that I have only, in common with the whole army, to express my sincere regret, and which may be supposed at this moment to come peculiarly home to me.

Major General Gibbs, who died of his wounds the following day, and Major General Keane, who were both carried off the field within twenty yards of the glacis, at the head of their brigades, sufficiently speak at such a moment how they were conducting themselves. I am happy to say Major General Keane is doing well.

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Captain Wylly, of the fusiliers, military secretary to the late commander of the forces, will have the honour of delivering to your Lordship these dispatches. Knowing how much he enjoyed his esteem, and was in his confidence from a long experience of his talents, I feel I cannot do less than pay this tribute to what I conceive would be the wishes of his late General, and to recommend him strongly to your Lordship's protection.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN LAMBERT, Major General Commanding.

Major General Keane's Report above referred to is dated the 26th December. It relates that the troops under his command, consisting of the 85th, 95th, 21st, 44th, 93d, and 4th regiments, with rocketeers, sappers and miners, and a large proportion of artillery, sailed to the morning of the 22d from Isle aux Pins, at the entrance of the Pearl River, for the head of the Bayou, which they reached at day-light next morning. A landing was effected, and the advance moved forward and took up a position with their left on the Mississippi, to await the arrival of the rest of the force, with the guns, &c. About eight o'clock in the evening, however, a heavy flanking fire was opened from a schooner and two gun vessels that had dropped down the river; and Colonel Thornton had no sooner sheltered his force from this fire, than an attack was made upon them by the American army, of which the following account is given:—

A most vigorous attack was then made on the advanced front and right flank parties, the former of the 95th, under Captain Grant, the latter, the 85th, under Captain Schaw; these officers, and their respective picquets, conducted themselves with firmness, and checked the enemy for a considerable time; but renewing their attack with a large force, and pressing at these points, Colonel Thornton judged it necessary to move up the remainder of both corps. The 85th regiment was commanded by Brevet Major Gubbins, whose conduct cannot be too much commended; on the approach of his regiment to the point of attack, the enemy, favoured by the darkness of the night, concealed themselves under a high fence which separated the fields, and calling to the men as friends, under pretence of being part of our own force, offered to assist them in getting over, which was no sooner accomplished than the 85th found itself in the midst of very superior numbers; who, discovering themselves, called on the regiment immediately to surrender—the answer was an instantaneous attack; a more extraordinary conflict has perhaps never occurred, absolutely hand to hand both officers and men. It terminated in the repulse of the enemy with the capture of 30 prisoners. A similar success was attempted with the 95th regiment, which met the same treatment. The enemy finding his reiterated attacks were repulsed by Colonel Thornton, at half-past 10 o'clock, advanced a large column against our centre, perceiving his intention, I directed Colonel Stovin to order Lieutenant Col. Dale, with 130 men of the 33d regiment, who had just reached the camp, to move forward and use the bayonet, holding the 4th regiment in hand, formed in line, as my last reserve. Colonel Dale endeavoured to execute his orders, but the crafty enemy would not meet him, seeing the steadiness of his small body,

gave it a heavy fire, and quickly retired. Colonel Brooke, with four companies of the 21st regiment, fortunately appeared at that moment on our right flank, and sufficiently secured it from further attack. The enemy now determined on making a last effort, and, collecting the whole of his force, formed an extensive line, and moved directly against the light brigade. At first this line drove in all the advanced posts, but Colonel Thornton, whose noble exertions had guaranteed all former success, was at hand; he rallied his brave comrades around him, and moving forward with a firm determination of charging, appalled the enemy, who, from the lesson he had received on the same ground in the early part of the evening, thought it prudent to retire, and did not again dare to advance. It was now twelve o'clock, and the firing ceased on both sides. From the best information I can obtain, the enemy's force amounted to 5000 men, and was commanded by Major General Jackson; judging from the number left on the field, his loss must have been severe."

Colonel Thornton's Report of the 8th January, addressed to Major General Pakenham, relates his operations on the 7th on the right bank of the Mississippi, which terminated in the dislodging from the works on that side, and putting to a rapid and disorderly flight, the American force under General Morgan, consisting of from 1500 to 2000 men, with the loss of 30 prisoners, 16 pieces of ordnance, and the colours of the New Orleans regiment of militia. Colonel Thornton having been wounded in advancing to the attack, soon after entering the works, resigned the command to Lieut. Col. Gubbins. From a return of the ordnance, it appears that one of the howitzers taken bore this inscription, "Taken at the surrender of York Town, 1781."

Then follows an extract from the journal of the movements of the army employed on the southern coast of America, from the evening of the 26th of December to the 2d of January; but it contains no fact of any particular importance, and simply shews the difficulties the troops had to contend with in advancing, both from the nature of the ground, and the fire of the enemy.

The next communication is a dispatch from Major General Lambert to Lord Bathurst, dated the 28th January, from on board the Tonnant, off Chandeleur's Island, of which the following is an extract:—

"After maturely deliberating on the situation of this army, after the command had unfortunately devolved upon me, on the 8th instant, and duly considering what probability now remained of carrying on with success, on the same plan, an attack against New Orleans, it appeared to me that it ought not to be persisted in. I immediately communicated to Vice Admiral Sir A. Cochrane that I did not think it would be prudent to make any further attempt at present, and that I recommended re-embarking the army as soon as possible, with a view to carry into effect the other objects of the force employed upon this coast, from the 9th instant: it was determined that the army should retreat, and I have the satisfaction of informing your Lordship, that it was effected on the night of the 18th instant, and ground was taken up on the morning of the 9th, on both sides of the Bayou, or creek, which the troops had entered on their disembarkation, 14 miles from their position before the enemy's line, covering New Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi, and one mile from the entrance to Lake Borgne; the army remained in bivouac until the 27th inst, when the whole were re-embarked." The Major General then relates that every thing belonging to the army was brought off in safety, with the exception of six iron guns and two cannonballs, used till the last moment in protecting the re-embarkation, and then spiked. He says— "An exchange of prisoners has been effected with the enemy upon very fair terms, and their attention to the brave prisoners, and wounded, that have fallen into their hands, has been kind and humane, I have every reason to believe." He then praises the conduct of the army and navy in general, bestowing particular encomiums on the principal officers in both services. He adds in a postscript— "I regret to have to report, that during the night of the 25th, in very bad weather, a boat containing two officers, viz. Lieut. Brydges and Cornet Hammond, with thirty-seven of the 14th light dragoons, unfortunately fell into the hands of the enemy, off the mouth of the Regolets: I have not been able to ascertain correctly the particular circumstances."

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Action of the 8th of January.

KILLED.—General Staff—Major General Sir E. Pakenham, Commander of the Forces; Captain Thomas Wilkinson, 85th, Major of Brigade.
4th Foot—Ensign William Crowe.
7th ditto—Major George King, and Captain Geo. Henry.
21st ditto—Major I. A. Whittaker, Capt. R. Ranny (Lieut. Col.), Lieutenant Donald Macdonald.
44th ditto—Lieut. R. Davies, Ensign M. M'Losky.
93d ditto—Lieut. Col. R. Dale, Captains T. Higgins, and A. Muirhead.
WOUNDED.—Officers marked thus*, severely; and those marked thus†, slightly.
General Staff—Major Gen. Gibbs, severely (since dead); Major Gen. Keane, severely; Capt. H. E. Shaw, 4th Foot, (B. M.) slightly; Lieut. D. Evans, 3d Dragoons, (D. A. Q. M. G.) severely.
4th Foot—Lieut. Brockett; Major A. D. Francon, (Lieut. Col.); Captains J. Williamson, T. Jones, J. W. Fletcher, R. Erskine; Capt. D. S. Craig; Lieutenant W. H. Broad, B. Martin, G. Richardson, W. Squire, C. H. Farrington, Jas. Marshall, H. Andrews; Lieutenants E. P. Hopkins, J. Salvin, P. Boulby, G. H. Beaumont; Ensigns Thomas, Benwell; A. Gerard, J. Fernandez, E. Newton; Adjutant W. Richardson.
7th Foot—Capt. W. E. Page*, J. J. Millin†; Lieut. M. Higgins*, C. Eucatz.
21st ditto—Lieut. Col. W. Paterson* (Colonel), not dangerously; Major A. J. Ross; Lieut. J. Waters, A. Geddes.
43d ditto—Lieut. J. Meyrick, (left leg amputated) D. Campbell†.
44th ditto—Capt. Debbig† (Lieut. Col.); Lieut. R. Smith, H. Bench, R. Phelan, W. Jones*, W. Maclean†, Ensigns J. White, B. Haydon, J. Donaldson.
85th ditto—Lieut. Col. W. Thornton* (Colonel); Lieut. B. O. Urquhart*, not dangerously.
93d ditto—Captains R. Ryan, Boulger, Mackenzie, and Ellis*; Lieut. Maclean, Spark, Macpherson†; C. Gordon, and J. Hay*; Volunteer J. Wilson†.
95th ditto—Captains J. Travers, N. Travers†; Lieut. J. Reynolds, Sir J. Ribton, J. Gosset, J. W. Blackmore, R. Barker*.
Royal Marines—Capt. G. Elliott; Lieut. H. Elliott and C. Morgan†.
1st West India Regt.—Capt. Isles*, Lts. M'Donald and Morgan*; Ensigns Pilkington* and Millar†.
Royal Navy—Captain Money*, H. M. S. Traaves Midshipman Woolcombe*, H. M. S. Tonant.
Missing.—(Officers marked thus* are Wounded.)
4th Foot—Lieut. E. Field, severely wounded.
21st ditto—Captains Jas. M'Halie (Major) and A. Kidd; Lieutenants J. Steward, A. B. Armstrong, Jas. Brady; J. Leacock†, R. R. Carr, J. S. S. Foulblan†, and P. Quin.
43d ditto—Capt. Robert Simpson, severely wounded.
44th ditto—Lieutenant W. Knight.
93d ditto—Lieutenants G. Munro†, J. M'Donald†, and B. Graves†; Volunteer B. Johnston.
Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Operations preceding and subsequent to the Action of the 8th of January, 1815.
KILLED.—Royal Artillery—Lieut. Alexander Ramsay.
Royal Engineers—Lieut. Peter Wright.
4th Foot—Capt. F. Johnston; Lieutenant John Sutherland.
21st ditto—Captain William Conran.
44th ditto—Lieut. John Blakeley.
85th ditto—Captains Charles Gray and Charles Harris.
1st West India regiment—Capt. Francis Collings.
WOUNDED.—General Staff—Lieut. Col. Stovin, 28th Foot, A. A. G. severely, not dangerously; Major Hooper, 85th D. A. A. G. severely (leg amputated); Lieut. Delacy Evans, 3d Dragoons, D. A. Q. M. G. severely.
Royal Artillery—Lieut. James Christie, severely; Lieut. B. S. Poynter, slightly.
4th Foot—Lieut. Thomas Moody, severely.
21st ditto—Lieut. John Leacock, slightly.
43d ditto—Lieut. Edward D'Arcy, severely (both legs amputated).
85th ditto—(Captain James Knox, severely; Lieutenants George Willings, ditto; J. Maunsell, ditto; W. Hickson, ditto; Robert Charlton, ditto; J. W. Boys, slightly; Ensign Sir Fred. Eden, severely, (since dead) Ensign Thos. Armbury, slightly.
93d ditto—Lieutenant A. Phaup, severely (since dead).
93th ditto—Captain W. Hallen, severely; Lieut. Daniel Forbes, ditto; Lieutenant W. I. G. Farmer, slightly.
Missing.—85th Foot—Lieut. W. Walker and Ensign Geo. Ashton.
95th ditto—Major Samuel Mitchell.
Total of Loss during the whole Operations.
Killed 386—Wounded 1516—Missing 552—Total 2454.
Under the Admiralty head is given,
1. A dispatch of the 16th Dec. from Admiral Cochrane, inclosing a letter from Capt. Lockyer, of the Sophie, detailing the particulars of an attack upon the enemy's flotilla in Lake Borgne, by the launches, barges, and pinnaces of the squadron, with Capt. Montessor, of the Manly, and Capt. Roberts, of the Meteor, the whole under the command of Captain Lockyer, of the Sophie. The whole of the enemy's flotilla, consisting of five gun vessels and an armed sloop, were captured in the most gallant style, notwithstanding the most determined resistance and every advantage of position. Our loss on this occasion was 17 killed, and 77 wounded.
2. A dispatch of the 18th January, from Admiral Cochrane, giving a general narrative of the operations of the army and navy, from the 16th Dec. to the embarkation of the troops, and inclosing a letter from Capt. Sir T. Troubridge, praising the conduct of the officers and seamen, who had, under his command, served with the army on shore.

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Royal Artillery—Lieut. James Christie, severely; Lieut. B. S. Poynter, slightly.
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85th ditto—(Captain James Knox, severely; Lieutenants George Willings, ditto; J. Maunsell, ditto; W. Hickson, ditto; Robert Charlton, ditto; J. W. Boys, slightly; Ensign Sir Fred. Eden, severely, (since dead) Ensign Thos. Armbury, slightly.
93d ditto—Lieutenant A. Phaup, severely (since dead).
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Bell's Weekly Messenger, March 26.

BONAPARTE'S SUCCESS.

Our readers, we think, will feel more astonishment that ourselves, that this affair has concluded in a manner so different from what all the recent accounts had led us to believe, and that this Adventurer from Elba has again succeeded in attaining the Sovereignty of France. Well, indeed, has he deserved the appellation which the Parisian writers had very early given him. He is, in every sense of the word, a Child of Fortune. He fell from a height, and he fell safely, of which history scarcely exhibits an example; and he has arisen again, taken a brilliant course, and made a safe arrival, where every calculation of chance was against him. In twenty days he has walked, (for such it is) over an obscure and remote part in France to the empire of that kingdom; and he is now the supreme earthly master of that capital, which only a few days ago proclaimed him a felon and fugitive. And what is perhaps still more extraordinary, and more to be lamented, he has effected this enterprize not without the good will of the people as well as of the army; (Continued in the Supplement.)

BATAVIA,
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1815.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

It is possible, that he could have preceded his army, as a mere private individual, and have entered Paris with forty or fifty soldiers, did not the people's wishes, born with him? An army could never have secured him against a enraged nation and populace, and for this simple reason, because he appears, upon all occasions, to have travelled without an army. In our Paper of last week we gave a condensed narrative of this most extraordinary expedition, up to the period to which our comments reached. We shall continue this narrative from the point at which we left off, and shall be equally careful to found it upon documents before us.—It is of great importance to have the case fully and clearly before us. It precludes disappointment, by removing false hopes.

As the accounts now arrived (and particularly the one from Lyons) correct some of the particulars previously stated, and which were stated upon the authority of the French papers whilst published under the Censure, we shall briefly recapitulate them.

He landed in the Bay of St. Juan, on the 21st of March—was at Grasse on the 2d, at Antibes the 3d, Dyne the 5th, La Mure on the 6th, and Vizille on the 7th. This town is only eight English miles from Grenoble, and as he was at Vizille on the morning of that day, it was known amongst the soldiery at Grenoble that he would reach that town the same evening. Every where, therefore, people and soldiery, were alike in expectation of beholding this extraordinary man; the ramparts were lined with the garrison and people; the officers exhorted the soldiery to remember their oaths to Louis the Eighteenth; and the soldiers, so long under discipline as long as the officers and the Emperor was present, maintained a respectful silence, interrupted only by inquiries whether any of them could yet discern the standards which they knew to be advancing? On a sudden, at half past eight at night, the Polish Lancers made their appearance at the gate of the town fronting the road from a Vizille; the officers had succeeded in procuring this gate to be shut and guarded; but a general acclamation of the soldiers now shouted the Emperor with *Vive l'Empereur*! as less as dangerous as it would have been, less for the officers to have resisted longer; the gate was accordingly opened, and the advanced guard entered. The people and soldiers now appeared in ranks along the streets, the lighted flambeaux; the Emperor entered, the garrison received and saluted him, and the town and all the people and troops were shown.

Such were the proceedings on the night of the 7th at Grenoble! On the following day, the 8th, he advanced from Grenoble towards Lyons; and at Bourgoin, a town upon this road, he issued a Proclamation, in which he asserted that all the articles of the Treaty of Fontenoy had been violated; that the Bourbons, were intriguing with the Congress to move him from Elba, and that his wife and he were to be deprived of the states, which had been given to them by treaty. This Proclamation is written in that tone and manner which distinguishes all the speeches, bulletins, and orders of the day of this extraordinary man, and justifies very forcibly the regret of the French King, that his talents are not supported by equal virtues. If this man, indeed, tried the same vigour of faculty and application into a career of virtue and true honour, he should now be relating the progress of a hero, instead of that of a daring adventurer.

On the following day, the 9th, Napoleon continued his march towards Lyons; and early on the morning of the 10th, was already in sight of the city.

In the mean time, intelligence of his landing and of his first progress having been received at Paris, and the Government being well aware of the necessity of meeting the danger at its first step, the Count d'Artois had been dispatched to Lyons, which he reached on the 11th. He immediately proceeded to muster the troops in garrison, and found himself at the head of three regiments,—the 20th, 24th, and 13th. He employed the day of the 11th in calling in reinforcements from all quarters, and in giving some kind of organization to the National Guard. The troops, it appears, promised to perform their duty. On the following morning, the 10th, the Count was joined by Macdonald; the troops, under the command and influence of this Marshal, now assumed the character and duty of active defence, and blockaded by trunks of trees, &c. the passage of the bridge over the Rhone. Such was the state of Lyons on the morning of the 10th, when Napoleon was already in sight.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, Napoleon appeared with his guards in front of the barricade. Here the same scene occurred, which has since been repeated in every city through which he passed. The opposite troops, congratulating each other with an acclamation

of *Vive l'Empereur*, fell into each other's ranks; the beams and trees were thrown into the river, and the soldiers of the two sides marched in one rank and file into the town. The Count d'Artois and Macdonald made a precipitate escape, in which, however, much to the honour of the French troops, they were not impeded; and Napoleon entered Lyons without a shot being discharged.

He remained at Lyons on the two following days; and on the 13th, in the morning, renewed his march upon Paris. He passed through Marcon, Callons, and Autun, at which last town he arrived on the 17th. On the 18th he moved upon Auxerre; and upon the 20th (Monday last) to Fontainebleau, thirty-five miles from Paris.

The important transactions of the following day are related so picturesquely, and we presume so authentically, in the following Extract from a Daily Paper, that in concluding with it, we must add our warm commendations to the writer. It is a pleasure to us to see our Daily Journals so well written:—

"Early on the morning of the 21st, preparations were made on both sides for the encounter which was expected to take place. The French army was drawn up on *clages* on three lines, the intervals and the flanks armed with batteries. The centre occupied the Paris road. The ground from Fontainebleau to Melun is a continual declivity, so that on emerging from the forest you have a clear view of the country before you, whilst, on the other hand, those below can easily descry whatever appears on the eminence. An awful silence, broken only at times by peals of martial music, intended to confirm the loyalty of the troops by repeating the Royal airs of *Vive Henry Quatre, et la Belle Gabrielle*, or by the voice of the Commanders and the march of divisions to their appointed ground, pervaded the King's army. All was anxious expectation; the Chiefs, conscious that a moment would decide the fate of the Bourbon dynasty, and the troops, perhaps, secretly awed at the thought of meeting in hostility the man whom they had been accustomed to obey. On the side of Fontainebleau no sound, as of an army rushing to battle, was heard. If the enemy was advancing, his troops evidently moved in silence. Perhaps his heart had failed him, and he had retreated during the night. If so, France was saved and Europe free. At length a light trampling of horses became audible. It approached: an open carriage, attended by a few hussars and dragoons, appeared on the skirts of the forest. It drove down the hills with the rapidity of lightning; it reached the advanced posts—"Long live the Emperor!" burst from the astonished soldiery! *Napoleon! Napoleon on the Great!* spread from rank to rank; for, bareheaded, Bertrand seated at his right, and Drouet at his left, Napoleon continued his course, now waving his hand, now opening his arms to the soldiers, whom he called his friends, his companions in arms, whose honour, whose glories, whose country, (the Tyrant said) he now came to restore. All discipline was forgotten; disobeyed, and insulted, the Commanders in-Chief took slight; thousands rushed on his passage; acclamations rent the sky. At that moment his own guard descended the hill—the Imperial March was played—the eagles were once more displayed, and those whose deadly weapons were to have aimed at each other's life, embraced as brothers, and joined in universal shouts. In the midst of these greetings did Napoleon pass through the whole of the Royal army, and placing himself at its head, pursued his course to Paris. The population of the villages flocked round him; the inhabitants of Paris, informed of his approach, came out to meet him, and at the head of two hundred thousand persons, (to the eternal disgrace of Frenchmen be it said) in the midst of enthusiastic acclamations, did he re-enter the capital, and seat himself in the Palace of Kings.

"The Royal army, at least 100,000 in number, were in the mean time collected at Melun, to oppose his march, and the best spirit seemed to prevail amongst them. A powerful artillery strengthened their positions; and the Court and Officers, confident in the superiority of numbers, and in their good inclinations, had no apprehension of the event."

The Courier, April 1.

We have received Paris Papers of Tuesday last, and private accounts from Paris of Wednesday. Buonaparte had not left Paris, but troops were marching from thence daily, taking a northern direction. The private letters suppose them to be intended against the Netherlands. He is in no condition at present to become assailant. This is the key to all his moderate profession, his self-denial, his anxiety for peace, and his wish to abide by the Treaty of Paris. He is in no condition to go to war just yet; and therefore he hopes the Allies will

give him time to make the necessary preparations, and then "throw physic to the dogs, he'll have none of it." "Throw the Treaty of Paris into the fire, he'll have none of it." The noble declaration of the Allies at Vienna has struck him with awe—he knew it almost the moment after he entered Paris. It filled him with dismay at once. It produced a perfect revolution in his language. Look at his proclamations dated from Lyons before he knew of it.—Then the French army was to be led to new glory, and the troops were to achieve new victories against foreign powers. "Victory shall march at the *pas de Charge*." He was the Emperor of the French, &c. &c.—thus pointing at his former titles and his former ascendancy. The Declaration of Vienna reaches him. All Europe engages to unite against him. He feels that he is not strong enough for resistance, and he instantly puts into the mouths of his Ministers, and his own mouth, the honeyed words of Peace and Moderation.

"Already has your Majesty traced to your Ministers," say they, "the road they are to follow; no war unless it be to repel unjust aggression." "These are my sentiments," he says. To the Council of State he declares, "that he has renounced the idea of the great Empire." He drops the significant, &c. and styles himself only Emperor of the French; he indirectly asserts that he is ready to abide by the Treaty of Paris. This is to cajole foreign Powers; while to cajole the rabble, he assures them that he will guarantee all liberal principles, liberty of persons, equality of right, the liberty of the press, and call a grand assembly of representatives in May. The freedom of the Press! Where does he permit it? He has not dared to suffer, and the papers have not dared to print the Declaration of the Allies at Vienna. He hopes foreign Powers will not intermeddle in the internal concerns of France.

THE NEWS, MARCH 26. CITY ADDRESS ON THE CORN BILL.

Thursday the Lord Mayor, several of the Aldermen and a great number of the Common Council, proceeded from Guildhall to Carlton-House, and presented the following Address, agreed to at the last Court:—

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
REGENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The humble, dutiful, and loyal Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"We his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly approach your Royal Highness, with no less grief than astonishment, at the late proceedings in Parliament relative to a Bill for laying further restriction on the importation of corn.

"We have seen, that notwithstanding the voice of the country has been constitutionally and most decidedly declared against that measure by Petitions, which in point of number, and the number and respectability of the signatures thereto, have not been exceeded in the history of these realms, the House of Commons has passed the said Bill, and that its proceedings thereon have been marked with a precipitancy and pertinacious adherence to the most obnoxious features thereof, which plainly evinces an utter disregard of public feeling, and of that public opinion whose organ it ought to be.

"We have observed in the other House of Parliament the same precipitancy and the same determination to resist further inquiry or to hear evidence, notwithstanding a Committee of that Right Honorable House had stated in their Report during the last Session, that the investigation was not complete, and that further inquiry would be necessary before any alteration took place in the laws affecting the interests of the growers and consumers of corn.

"We have observed the Ministers of the Crown, with the same disregard of the general voice of the country, and whose especial duties it was to watch over the interests, not merely of the landowners, but of the community at large, lend the sanction of their authority to the support of a measure, which, in its operation, cannot fail of proving most seriously injurious to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the kingdom, in a very high degree oppressive to the poor, and dangerous to the tranquillity and safety of the Empire.

"That thus deprived of that protection which we might reasonably have expected from the Representatives of the people, and the hereditary Legislators of the country, we are compelled humbly to lay our complaints

before your Royal Highness, as the only constitutional resource we have now remaining.

"We beg most earnestly to impress upon your Royal Highness, that the two Houses of Parliament being composed of landed proprietors, that having examined such persons only as were land-agents, and otherwise connected with land, and having instituted no inquiry into the truth of the allegations of the numerous Petitions against the said Bill, nor any witnesses having been examined on their behalf, appears most partial and unjust, and highly irritating to the feelings of those classes who have suffered such privations, and made such unexampled sacrifices.

"That during a period of unexampled difficulty and excessive dearness of every article of consumption your Royal Highness cannot but have perceived that the war which was the occasion of distress to the industrious and laborious classes of the people, has, by causing a progressive rise in the rent of land, been a source of emolument to the landed proprietors.

"That it is, therefore, with concern and disappointment we have observed, that at a moment when the people were anxiously expecting the blessings of peace, a diminution of their burdens, and the cheapness of food—the landowners, not content with the advantages they had thus derived—not content with having escaped those losses and misfortunes which had involved thousands of other classes of the community in ruin—not content with being relieved from the Property Tax—have sought, by the said Bill, to protect their property from those changes and fluctuations to which all other property is liable, and to secure to themselves, in time of peace, a continuance of those benefits which have arisen out of the war and distress of the times.

"Your Royal Highness must be duly sensible that this Country has risen to its pre-eminent rank among nations by its manufactures and commerce; it is by that it has acquired its wealth, which has raised and supported its navy; and promoted the greatness and glory of the British Empire.

"That by the improvements in the various branches of machinery, we have already formidable competitors to encounter; and that this measure, by keeping up the price of food, will cause the emigration of our manufacturers and citizens, and tend to transfer the skill, industry, and capital of this kingdom to other nations.

"We therefore humbly implore your Royal Highness to extend your royal protection to interests so closely connected with the prosperity of these realms, by withholding, on the behalf of his Majesty, your Royal Assent to the said Bill; and we further pray your Royal Highness to dissolve the Commons House of Parliament, who have furnished the most conclusive evidence that they do not support the interests, nor represent the feelings, or opinions, of the people.

"Signed, by order of Court,
HENRY WOODTHORPE."

To which Address his Royal Highness was pleased to return the following answer:—

"I have heard, with the greatest concern, the sentiments contained in this your Address and Petition.

"I shall ever be desirous of paying to the Representatives of any part of his Majesty's subjects, all the attention which may be consistent with the duty imposed upon me by the sacred trust committed to my charge.

"But I feel it would be a dereliction of that duty, if, in compliance with the wishes which you have thought proper to express, I were to withhold the Royal Sanction from the important measure which now awaits it, and so to exercise the King's Prerogative, as to indicate a want of confidence in a Parliament which, under difficulties the most trying, has, by the wisdom, vigour and firmness of its conduct, invariably upheld the honour of his Majesty's Crown, and promoted the best interests of his people."

The Englishman—March 12.

Mr. Vansittart has been strongly urged to lay a tax upon absentees.

On Friday, Mr. Rosschild, an eminent Exchange Broker, having received by express intelligence of Buonaparte's landing in France, previous to the publication of the event in the Government Bulletin, sold stock to the amount of 600,000l. on account of his correspondents in Paris.

Cochrane Johnstone was seen at Lyons a few weeks since.

Letters from Boston, of the 19th January, and from Bermuda, of the 10th ult. were received in town yesterday, but they contain no intelligence of importance.

In the course of the discussions on the Corn Bill in the Commons, while strangers were excluded from the Gallery, Mr. Frankland Lewis gave notice that he should

bring in a Bill to alter the mode of the Assize, whereby the quarter loaf, he pledged himself to be at least from a penny to three halfpence cheaper.

We are happy to find that there is no foundation for the report, that Holkham Hall, the seat of Mr. Coke, the celebrated agriculturist, had been burnt down.

On Wednesday an attempt was made to excite a riot at Canterbury, on account of the Corn Bill. A number of the lower orders paraded the city of a Noble Earl through the principal streets of the city; and in the evening, having returned to the front of the Guildhall, consigned it to the flames, amidst hootings, hisses, and groans. They then proceeded to acts of violence, by breaking the windows of John Baker, Esq. one of the Members of Parliament for the city, at St. Stephen's; and of Mr. D. J. Parker, at the end of North-street. The disturbances, however, were speedily quelled, and next day, John Jarman, one of the rioters, was committed to goal, together with his brother Thomas Jarman, who had attempted a rescue.

The subjoined is a copy of a letter, addressed to the Members of the English Catholic Board, by Mr. Jerningham, their Secretary:—

Lincoln's Inn-fields, Feb. 28, 1815.

Sir—I have the honour to inform you, that a letter has been received from his Holiness Pope Pius VII. addressed to the Catholic inhabitants of Great Britain, the same being in reply to the Address forwarded by your Committee in August, and presented to his Holiness in the month of November last. Your Committee having deemed it proper to defer any proceedings upon his Holiness's letter until it has been previously communicated to his Majesty's Government, and the Vicars Apostolic of Great Britain, your attendance is requested at the Board on Monday, the 15th of March next, when your Committee will communicate to you the letter of his Holiness, and will receive your instructions for publishing the same to the Catholic inhabitants of Great Britain.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

EDWARD JERNINGHAM, Secretary. The Board will assemble at No. 2, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, at the Chair will be taken at two o'clock precisely.

Lord Cochrane has effected his escape from the King's Bench prison. Neither the mode nor the precise period of his escape have been ascertained; with respect to the latter, he was certainly seen on Sunday, and was not to be found on a rigorous search through the prison on Friday. The Warden is said, we know not how truly, to have received the first intimation that the prisoner was no longer in his custody, from a post letter. There are various conjectures as to the manner in which he vanished; the most probable seems the following:—His Lordship was confined in a chamber on the first floor of what is called the State Apartment; this building is near the prison walls, and the summit overlooks them; hither his Lordship frequently repaired, for the purpose of trying various experiments in mechanics and other parts of philosophy, and from hence he is thought to have thrown a rope to some friends on the outside, and with seamanship dexterity, to have glided down. As this period of imprisonment would expire early in June, and as his circumstances are understood to be sufficiently ample to disregard the amount of the fine, his motives for this act seem quite unaccountable. There is a report, that he fell when descending from the prison wall, and that he lay stunned from some time before he regained strength to move. This could only be known to a confederate; and we do not learn that any such information has come to the knowledge of the Marshal who has made every possible inquiry into the case. The Marshal's opinion, we understand is, that he did not get over the wall, but that he must have gone out at the door in disguise.

The following Circular has been sent, by order of Lord Sidmouth, to the Vestry Clerks of the different parishes of the metropolis, not comprized within the limits of the City, and we are happy to find that the measures therein recommended have been adopted in most of the parishes:—

WHITEHALL, MARCH 9, 1815.

"Sir—Under the present circumstances of riot and disturbance in different parts of the Metropolis, Lord Sidmouth is extremely anxious that, in addition to the measures adopted by the Government for the preservation of the peace and the protection of the inhabitants of the town, and conformably to the Prince Regent's Proclamation of this day, every possible effort should be used within the several parishes

for the same purpose. With this view it has occurred to his Lordship, as being highly desirable that the respectable inhabitants of the parish of ——— should immediately assembled and concert such measures as may be conducive to the above object. His Lordship conceives that the best course to be pursued would be to call a meeting of the principal inhabitants without delay; that at such meeting a permanent sitting of the Magistrates acting within the parish should be agreed upon; and that a number of special constables should be immediately sworn in who might receive directions from the Magistrates so assembled, in such manner as they should think most expedient.

"In order to give every support to the Magistrates, a regular communication would be made to them, from time to time, at their place of meeting, of the stations which Government might appoint as military depots, from whence the Civil Power could at any moment be assisted in preserving tranquillity in cases of emergency.

"Lord Sidmouth desires that you will immediately cause the subject of this communication to be made known within the parish of ——— and his Lordship will be glad to confer personally upon it with any two Gentlemen of the parish, whenever they will do him the favour to call at the Home Department. I have, &c.

"J. BECKETT." The Vestry Clerk of the Parish of ———

Wy gelooven Onse Hollandsche Lezers geen ondiens te zullen doen, door van tyd tot tyd eenige stukken te plaatsen, betrekkelijk hun Vaderland, die niet in de Engelsche Nieuws Papieren gevonden worden, en die nu in staat gesteld zyn uit een aantal Amsterdamsche Couranten overteeneemen.

AMSTERDAM, den 30sten Maart. De dag van heden zal in de jaarboeken onzer Vaderlandsche Geschiedenis voor altoos denkwaardig blyven, dewyl hy het treffendste oogenblik opleverde der ontragelyke vereniging, welke reeds in den jare 1579, by de Unie van Utrecht, door de verbondene Gewesten zoo plegtig was aangegaan, en nu door de inhuldiging van Z. K. H., als Souverein Vorst der Vereenigde Nederlanden als op nieuw hersteld en bevestigd is geworden.

De plegtigheid dezer inhuldiging had plaats in de Nieuwe Kerk op den Dam, welke tot dat einde op de meest gepaste wyze was ingerigt en prachtig versierd, en waarin reeds den vorigen dag de Vergadering der aanzienlyken gehouden en de aanwinsting der Grondwet geschied was: de Pitaren waren als zoo vele kolommen, prykende met vlaggen en standaards van de onderscheidene bevriende Natien en Mogendheden, derwyze dat het geheel de vertooning van een oud-Gottische Zaal opwekte; waarvan de in orde bringing was opgedragen geworden aan den Heer Architect Ziesenis, lid van het Hollandsch Instituut.

Ten 7 ure des morgens, werden de Deuren der Kerk geopend: dadelyk was er een groote toevloed van aanzienlyke Lieden van beide Kuntte, welke voorzien waren van dewyzen van toegang voor de groote en kleine Gallery, welke eerstegeplaatst was boven den ingang van de Gravenstraat, en voor 800 menschen was ingerigt, terwyl de andere, nevens het kleine Orgel geplaatst 250 menschen kon bevatten.

Tegen over het Orgel was een prachtige Troon voor Z. K. H. den Souvereinen Vorst geplaatst.

Beneden het groote Orgel was eene Tribune gemaakt voor de Dames van Hooge Ambtenaren en Officieren van de Land- en Zeemagt.

De Tribunes waren ter regter en linkerzyde van den Troon, bezet met Ambtenaren van allerlei rang.

Ten 10 ure werd de Deur voor het algemeen geopend, nit welk dat gedeelte van het ruim bezet, het welk niet door onderscheidene Tribunes was afgebakend.

Z. K. H. besteg ten 11 ure den Troon.

Aan wederzyde van den Troon stonden twee Stokken, waarop gezeten waren ter regterzyde van den Vorst Z. K. H. de Erfprins van Oranje Nassau, en ter linkerzyde Z. K. H. de jonger Prins.

Aan de regterzyde van den Troon was eene Eerzetel opgerigt, waar op drie Fauteuils, in welke middelste H. K. H., de Gemalin van onzen Vorst zich plaatste, terwyl ter regterzyde H. K. H. Mevrouw de Prinses Douariere. Moeder van den Souverein, en ter linkerzyde Mevrouw de Douariere Prinses van Brunswyk, gezeten waren.

Op onderscheidene Tribunes aan de regterhand van den Troon bevonden zich Z. D. H. de jonge Prins van Nassau-Weilburg, de Hofdames, verscheidene andere Vrouwen van hoogen rang, de Kommissarissen-Generaal der onderscheidene Ministeriele Departementen, de Kommissaris van het Arrondissement; de Leden van den Raad en derzelver Sekretarissen; de Leden der Regtbank met derzelver Griffoers; Hoogleeraren en Curatoren van de onderscheidene Akademies en Hooge-Scholen, de Staf-Officieren van den Landstorm, enz.

Schuin af aan de linkerzyde van den Predikstoel in het Ruim waren Gestoeften

voor den President; en voor den Sekretaris der Notabelen, en daar nevens een ander Gestoele voor den Kommissaris-Generaal van het Departement der Zuiderzee en de Wel Ed. Achtb. Heeren Burgemeesteren dezer Stad.

Het Ruim der Kerk, op eenigen afstand van den Troon tot aan de Gallery onder het Orgel, was bezet door Aanzienlyken.

Aan de linkerzyde van den Troon waren Tribunes voor Z. E. den Ambassadeur van Groot-Brittannie en andere geaccrediteerde Ministers of Konsuls van vreemde Hoven; voor de hooge Officieren der Land- en Zeemagt; voor de officieren der vreemde Mogendheden; voor de Presidenten van het Hoog Geroghtshof der Vereenigde Nederlanden; de Leden der Kamer van Koophandel; den Direkteur der Politie en andere voornam Autoriteiten.

Regt tegen over den Preekstoel onder de kleine Gaandery was eene Tribune voor de Leeraars der onderscheidene Kerkgenootschappen; de Leden van het Hollandsch Instituut; de Direkteur der Maatschappij Felix Meritis, en Gekommitteerden der Maatschappij tot Nut van het Algemeen.

Nadat de werkzaamheden, tot de plegtige Boediging der Grondwet en de daaropgevolgde Inhuldiging van den Souvereinen Vorst betrekkelijk, op de by het Programma bepaalde wyze, waren afgeplooid, volgde de by hetzelfde aangekondigde Godsdiensdienst. Het was aandoenlyk voor den Nederlander, by wien het gevoel voor Godsdiensnog altoos levendiger is dan by menige andere Natien, zynen Vorst als het ware de eerste oogenblikken van deszelfs plegtig erkende Souvereiniteit te zien toewyden aan de eerbiediging van dat Hoogste Wezen, wiens zegen alleen in staat is eene gewenschte uitkomst te verleen aan het geen menschelyke wysheid beramen of menschelyke wil bedoele kan. De Wel-Eerwaarde en Hoog-Geleerde Heer Petrus Haak, Professor en Predikant alhier, had tot Tekst zynen Leerreden gekozen 1 SAMUEL 7 vs. 15: Samuel nu rigtede Israel alle de dagen zyns levens, en ging hierna over tot gepaste gelukwenschingen aan den Persoon en de Familie van den Souverein, mitsgaders aan de Aanzienlyken, en eindigde dit alles met een treffend Gebet, in welke beiden alle de Aanwezenden met de hartelykste deelneming instemden.

De tusschenpoozing der plegtstatige Redaflegging werd aangevuld door een uitmonnend Instrumentaal Muzyk, gedirigeerd door den Heer Fodor, Lid van het Hollandsch Instituut.

Na den afloop der plegtigheden vertrok Z. K. H. de Souvereine Vorst en het Vorstelyk Huis op de by het Programma bepaalde wyze.

Daarna heeft eene Commissie van 20 Leden uit de Vergadering der aanzienlyken, de Akte van inhuldiging, behoorlyk ondertekend, aan Z. K. H. gaan aanbieden.

Deze geheele plegtigheid is door algemeen orde en deelneming op het treffendst gelykmerkt.

Vervolgens heeft de Vorstelyke Familie zich op het Balkon voor het Raadhuis aan den Volke vertoond, en is met de luide toejuichingen der Vergaderde menigte begroet; waarna een Wapen-Heraut, vergezeld van zyne Assistenten, de Proklamatie, wegens de volbragte inhuldiging van den Souverein, van evengemeld Balkon heeft afgekondigd: zyn de wyders van hetzelfde een aantal zilveren en koperen Penningen uitgestrooid, voerende aan de ene zyde het beeldnis van den Souvereinen Vorst, met het opschrift: WILLEM D G G Prins van Oranje Nassau. Op de ommezide leest men: Gehuldigd te Amsterdam MDCCCXIV, met het omschrift: Souverein Vorst der Vereenigde Nederlanden. Van deze Penningen is mede een aantal op de Boter-, Nieuw- en Westermarken gestrooid.

Gedurende de voormelde plegtigheid paradeerden voor het Raadhuis op den Dam, de Lyfwacht van Z. K. H., de Gardes d'honneur, het vrijwillig Korps Jagers van Z. D. H. den jongen Prins van Oranje Nassau, het Korps Huzaren, benevens een gedeelte der Landmilitie en der Infanterie van linie, welke deels Z. K. H. by de plegtigheid in de Kerk vergezelden.

Deze immer denkwaardige dag bereidde de houwens eigenaardig tot het vieren dezer heugelyke gebeurtenis door de algemeene Illuminatie, welke heden avond plaats had, en welke prachtige toetstel aan verscheidene Publike Gebouwen de algemeene aandacht wekte; terwyl ook vele houwens door welgekozene Dekoratien en luisterryke Verlichtingen als wedyverden om hunne Vreemde over Nederland's verlossing en het gebeurde op heden aan den dag te leggen; wyders heeft het schoone weder niet weinig toegebragt, om dezen dag tot een Volksfeest te vormen; waarop gul gehoogen en belangstelling in het algemeen geluk van Nederland schier allen aanspoorden, hunne woningen te verlaten, en deel te nemen aan de openbare Vreugde-bodryven, die, voor zoo verre ons bekend is, door geene wanorde hoogenaamd zyn gestoord geworden.

Het dankbare gevoel van Amsterdams burgerij is nog vermeerderd door het berigt, dat de Souvereine eene som van Tien-duizend Guldens geschonken heeft aan de Armen der onderscheidene Godsdienslige Gezindheden; als ook aan de Huizitten-Armen dezer Stad; welk geschenk reeds werkelyk by de Arbesturen ontvaugen is.

Bengal Marriages, Births and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st May, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Mr. Richard Pauling, of the firm of Gibson and Pauling, to Miss Mary Moir.
On Thursday the 4th May, by the Reverend H. Shepherd, Mr. Thomas Davidson, to Miss Margaret Jolly.
On Sunday, the 7th do. W. D. Kerr, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Miss Claudine Palmer, eldest daughter of John Palmer, Esq.
On Thursday, the 11th do, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend H. Shepherd, Captain John Ross Parish, to Miss Emily Clerk.
On Saturday the 20th May, Mr. John Joakim, to Miss A. M. Dias.
At Madras, on the 17th April, Thomas Wylie, Esq. Garrison Surgeon of Negapatam, to Helen, the second daughter of the late Thomas Allan, Esq. of Lonthead, near Edinburgh.
At Etanubay, in Travancore, Mr. William Burby, to Miss Anne Maria Leiglar.
At Cawnpore, on the 3d May, Lieutenant M. White, His Majesty's 24th Dragoons, to Miss Ann Mylne, second daughter of Major Mylne, of the same Regiment.
At Coolbareeah, Jas Robertson, Esq. Superintending Surgeon at Java, to Mrs. E. Phillips, relict of the late Thomas Phillips, Esq. of Hydrapoor.
At Meerut, on the 28th April, by the Rev. J. Parson, Lieutenant R. D. Smith, of the Independent Cavalry, to Miss A. Tonnochy.

BIRTHS.

On Monday the 1st May, Mrs. J. M. Dove, of a son.
At Chouringhee, on the 12th April, the Lady of James Wintle, Esq. of a daughter.
On Sunday the 1st May, the Lady of Lieutenant Pottinger, of His Majesty's 8th Light Dragoons, of a Son.
On Wednesday the 10th do. the Lady of Captain James Green, of a Son.
On the 14th do. Mrs. G. Adie, of a Daughter.
Also, Mrs. Ross, of a Son.
On Tuesday, the 9th May, the Lady of Captain Faithfull, of the Artillery, of a Daughter.
At Raxeygunge Factory, near Rungpore, on the 18th do. Mrs. James Ross, of a son.
At Blaugulpore, on Saturday, the 29th do. the lady of Sir Frederick Hamilton, Bart. of a Daughter.
Same day, Mrs. John Madge, of a son.
On Sunday the 30th April, Mrs. E. M. Sandford, of a daughter.
At Cannanore, on the 30th of March last, the lady of M. Jones, Esq. Paymaster of his Majesty's 30th Regiment of foot, of a son.
At Madras, the lady of L. H. Sterling, Esq. of a daughter.
At Kandy, Cottage near Colombo, on the 11th do. the Lady of Major Lipnel Hook, 2d Ceylon Regiment, of a Daughter.
At Delhi, on the 11th April, the Lady of Lieutenant John Holbrow, of the 1st Native Infantry, of a Daughter.
At Bombay, on the 17th do. Mrs. Taylor was safely delivered of a Son.
At Rungpore, on the 24th do. the Lady of D. Darling, Esq. Civil Surgeon at that Station, of a Daughter.
At Burrissol, in the District of Bakergunge, on the 27th do. Mrs. M. Pereira, of a Son.
At Secunderabad, on the 5th April, the Lady of Lieut. Thompson, 2d Battalion 24th Regt. of a Daughter.
On the 13th do. at St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, the lady of Charles Robert, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 15th April last, was killed at the attack of the fortified heights round the fortress of Malown, Captain Charles Lionel Showers, of the 1st Battl 19th Regiment, and in command of that corps.
This Gentleman, who had served in the Carnatic, Mysore, Egypt, Ceylon, and on many occasions in India, was eminently gifted with all the qualifications which characterize the British Soldier! A Man, Son, Brother, Friend, and as an Officer, he filled each relative place in life with the lustre of unvarying honour, integrity, mildness of character and manners, added to no common portion of skill, judgment and enterprise in his profession, which renders his premature but noble fate no less additive to his numerous friends and relations than a real loss to the corps of which for 15 years he was a distinguished and beloved member. He was in truth an ornament to his profession. But "as in life he was beloved, so in death, he was glorious!" Captain Showers led one of the columns of attack before day-light, and in charging a superior body of the enemy up the heights towards Malown, he engaged and slew the enemy's chief, hand to hand; and in the act of cheering and encouraging his men on to victory, and just at the moment he was about to reap that well-earned meed of valour, a musquet ball took effect,—the gallant Showers fell, and fell nobly, in the lap of never fading honour!
"Oh Grave, where is thy victory!
"Oh Death, where is thy sting!"
Friendship, long and intimate, seeks relief in this imperfect tribute to the memory of a hero; and to his relatives, it will afford consolation that "the tears with which Heaven bedews the unburied head of a soldier," are precious, and form the noblest monument to perpetuate his name and his actions!
At General Ochterkoney's Camp, on the 16th do. of wounds received in Action, Lieutenant H. Hagot, of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, attached to the Pioneers.
On Tuesday, the 3d May, Mr. R. Lovell, police-officer.
On the 29th April, at the house of Major-General McGregor, commanding at Monghyr, George Pointz Ricketts, Esq. of the Civil Establishment of Bengal.
On the 30th do. Mr. Alexander Rebello, aged 34 years and ten days.
Lately at the General Hospital, Mr. John Taylor, Musician.
On Monday, the 8th May, Charles Doretton, Esq. aged 19 years and 10 months.
On the 2d April, Cornet David Armstrong, of the 2d Regiment of Native Cavalry.
On the 10th do. at Saharunpore, Annabella Perley, the infant daughter of Captain Duncan Macleod, of Engineers.
At Bombay, on the 12th May, in the 52d year of her age, Mrs. Ann Jacobs, relict of the late Mr. Jacobs.
At Batiscoola, on the 12th do. Don Philipus Rosakaria Pasqual, First Modliar of that District.
At Colombo, on the 27th of March last, Diederich Thomas Fretz, Esq. late Commandant of Galle, in the Dutch Service, aged 71 years.
At Rangoon, on the 11th April, after a severe illness of one month, Captain Thomas Robinson, of the brig Ganges, deservedly regretted by his friends and acquaintance.
At the King's Barracks, Fort St. George, on the 14th April, James Kennedy, Esq. M. D. Assistant Surgeon of H. M.'s 56th Regt. much regretted by his brother Officers.